United Nations S/2012/225

Security Council

Distr.: General
16 April 2012

Original: English

Letter dated 14 April from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of South Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to the Security Council's recent discussions on the situation in Sudan and South Sudan, including the closed consultations held on 11 April. On behalf of the Republic of South Sudan, I wish to state my Government's position with regard to the latest escalation of violence between the two countries.

My Government does not wish to see a return to war, which would be devastating for both countries and for our peoples. We support fully the calls from the Security Council, the African Union and the United Nations Secretary-General, among others, for a complete and immediate end to all fighting. This can only come about if the outstanding issues between Sudan and South Sudan, including border demarcation and Abyei, are resolved immediately. Also, the unimplemented provisions of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement related to the Two Areas must be addressed through negotiations which include all relevant parties in Sudan. All of this will require a renewed and high-profile international effort to provide urgent support to the negotiation process led by the African Union High-level Implementation Panel (AUHIP), leading to a comprehensive agreement on these matters and internationally monitored processes to guarantee their successful implementation.

As you are aware, in late March the Sudan Armed Forces launched southward attacks on Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) forces in the border areas from their bases in and around Panthou (Heglig). SPLA forces repulsed these attacks, advancing into the Heglig area on 26 March. It was at this time that South Sudan discovered that Sudan had been constructing a new tie-in pipeline from Heglig to oilfields in Toma South and Naar in Unity State, South Sudan. The intention was to connect this new pipeline illegally to South Sudan's oil wells in Unity State. Despite these unwelcome developments, SPLA forces withdrew from Heglig on 28 March back to their original positions, in an effort to allow these latest challenges to be addressed through the negotiation process in Addis Ababa.

The African Union High-level Implementation Panel, under the leadership of President Thabo Mbeki, convened a second extraordinary meeting of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism, to begin on 30 March and to be held at the level of the two countries' Defence Ministers. We note that the Sudanese Defence

Please recycle

Minister did not arrive in Addis Ababa until three days after the date on which the meeting had originally been convened.

At the end of the meeting of the Joint Political and Security Mechanism, and at the request of the parties, President Mbeki proposed a joint decision for the reduction of tension between the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan, which among other things reaffirmed the 10 February 2012 Memorandum of Understanding on Non-Aggression and Cooperation as the overarching agreement guiding all security-related issues between the two States. The joint decision also required: an immediate cessation of hostilities between the two States; the withdrawal of any armed forces of each State that may be in the territory of the other State; the establishment of verification mechanisms, including the joint border verification and monitoring mission, to be supported by the United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei; and the launching of preparations for the presidential summit meeting originally to be held in Juba on 3 April 2012.

As noted in the AUHIP 4 April press statement, the delegation of the Republic of South Sudan accepted the AUHIP draft proposed joint decision, and the Panel commended the delegation for its timely decision. South Sudan recommits itself to the provisions of this proposed joint decision, including its full respect for the 10 February Memorandum of Understanding on Non-Aggression and Cooperation, and the agreements of 29 June 2011 and 30 July 2011, which commit the parties to the creation of a safe demilitarized border zone. Unfortunately, the delegation of the Government of the Republic of the Sudan did not accept the 4 April AUHIP proposal, and asked for the opportunity to undertake further consultations in Khartoum before finalizing its position.

To further demonstrate South Sudan's peaceful intentions, President Kiir stated categorically on 3 April that the armed forces of the Republic of South Sudan were ready to defend their country, but would not go on the offensive. However, since the conclusion of the last round of talks in Addis Ababa on 4 April, SPLA forces inside South Sudan have come under repeated attack from the Sudan Armed Forces in and around Heglig. On 10 April, the Sudan Armed Forces launched another attack from the Heglig area. South Sudan had no choice but to defend itself — as would any other State — and SPLA forces moved back into Heglig to deter further attacks against South Sudanese territory.

I wish to underline that there is widespread misunderstanding with regard to the status of Heglig. In July 2009, the Permanent Court of Arbitration defined the boundaries of the Abyei Area and placed Heglig outside of the Abyei Area. This has been misunderstood to mean that Heglig is definitively inside the Republic of the Sudan. However, the Court did not rule on the border between north and south — it ruled only on the boundaries of the Abyei Area. South Sudan accepted, and continues to accept, the Court's ruling as it applies to the Abyei Area. However, both Sudan and South Sudan maintain that the north/south border is not yet fully agreed, and specifically, both sides claim Heglig as being within their territory. For this reason, South Sudan has always contended that Heglig is one of the disputed areas. It is the position of South Sudan that the 1/1/56 border, which under the terms of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement is the basis for the north/south border, in fact lies well to the north of Heglig. It was only much later, once oil was discovered in this region, that successive Governments in Khartoum sought to shift the north/south boundary southwards. For example, then Minister of Federal Affairs,

Nafie Ali Nafie, signed a document on 14 June 2004 informing the then Governor of Unity State that the Heglig region did not belong to Unity State in the south but rather to Western Kordofan State in the north. This demonstrates the ongoing competing claims about this area.

Since 10 April, the Sudan Armed Forces warplanes have continued to conduct aerial bombardments of South Sudan. At 1.30 p.m. local time today, 14 April, a Sudan Armed Forces MiG-29 bombed Bentiu town in Unity State, killing five civilians, wounding six others and destroying the Bentiu market. The Sudan Armed Forces also released three bombs today on Bentiu Bridge, aiming to destroy the path between Bentiu and Rubkotna, where one civilian was killed near the bridge. Two bombs were also dropped on Abiemnhon, in Upper Nile State today. A Sudan Armed Forces Antonov plane dropped two bombs on Ajakkuach in Warrap State, and the Sudan Armed Forces also conducted aerial bombardment of Majoknhom in Warrap State today. Lastly, bombs were dropped today on Panakuach village in Unity State, and five civilians were wounded. South Sudan strongly condemns these indiscriminate attacks on civilian areas, and it calls upon the Security Council, as well as the international community at large, to continue to demand the immediate cessation of these bombings in order to protect civilian lives.

This background notwithstanding, the Republic of South Sudan believes that final border demarcation, along with the other outstanding issues, should be addressed through the negotiations facilitated by AUHIP and specifically that the definition of all the remaining disputed areas must now be directed to international arbitration. South Sudan is prepared to withdraw its forces from Heglig, as long as an internationally monitored mechanism is put in place to guarantee that the area cannot be used to launch further attacks against South Sudan. We also urge the Council to consider the deployment of neutral forces to Heglig until the parties reach a final settlement on the disputed areas.

South Sudan reiterates its standing invitation to President Bashir to attend a presidential summit at which all outstanding issues can be discussed and resolved in a definitive manner. South Sudan is prepared to host such a summit or to participate in one held in a neutral location. We submit that the purpose of such a summit must be for both States to recommit to the full implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and agree to a comprehensive framework and clear timeline for resolving all outstanding issues in a comprehensive manner, including security, borders and Abyei.

The international community must also continue to support a negotiated solution between the Government of the Sudan and those who maintain legitimate grievances in the Two Areas regarding the incomplete implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. South Sudan will continue to support such a solution, as we share a keen interest in resolving outstanding Comprehensive Peace Agreement issues relating to the Two Areas. Nevertheless, negotiations to reach a settlement on the matter of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile, like Darfur, must be between the Government of the Sudan and the affected people in those areas. We further note that much of the violence in the border areas between Sudan and South Sudan is being driven by Khartoum's unwillingness to negotiate with the parties to the dispute in the Two Areas, as well as its refusal to implement previous agreements on Abyei. South Sudan supports the Security Council's call for an urgent redeployment of security forces from the Abyei Area in accordance with the

agreement of 20 June 2011 and Security Council resolution 1990 (2011). South Sudan notes that the Sudan Armed Forces still occupy the Abyei Area, following the expulsion of over 110,000 local residents in May 2011, which involved the widespread looting of property and the destruction of livelihoods.

It is now urgent that the parties meet at the highest levels to address these issues. The Republic of South Sudan is prepared to resume negotiations immediately, and hereby recommits itself fully to the agreed African Union principle of two mutually viable States living side by side in peace. As South Sudan has declared repeatedly, this mutual viability will be based not just on the economic stability of both States, but also on the security of each State's respective borders.

I would be most grateful if the present letter could be transmitted to the members of the Security Council as a document.

(*Signed*) Agnes Adlino Orifa **Oswaha**
Chargé d'affa.res a.i.

United Nations S/2012/226

Security Council

Distr.: General
17 April 2012
English
Original: French

Letter dated 16 April 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the Solemn Declaration of 15 April 2012 of the National Conference of Political Stakeholders in Mali (Conférence des Forces vives du Mali), held in Ouagadougou, under the auspices of His Excellency Mr. Blaise Compaore, Mediator of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Pedro Der **Kogda**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

12-29845 (E) 180412 190412

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 16 April 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

The National Conference of Political Stakeholders in Mali, meeting in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, under the auspices of His Excellency Mr. Blaise Compaore, President of Burkina Faso and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Mediator for the Mali crisis;

Welcoming the framework agreement of 6 Apr. 012 on the implementation of the solemn pledge made by the Chair of the National Committee for the Promotion of Democracy and State-Building (Comité National de Redressement de la Démocratie et de la restauration de l'Etat (CNRDRE)) on 1 April 2012 to restore constitutional order;

Determined to contribute to the implementation of the framework agreement of 6 April 2012 by establishing transitional institutions;

Firmly committed to the search for a lasting solution to the conflict in the North of Mali, adopts the present Declaration, which reads as follows:

1. On the situation in the North of Mali

- Demands the immediate restoration of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Mali;
- Appeals urgently to ECOWAS and the international community to provide emergency humanitarian aid to the populations of the North of Mali, and urges them to provide those populations with increased humanitarian assistance and to support the creation of a humanitarian assistance fund;
- Recommends that the Mediator immediately initiate talks between the armed groups of the North of Mali and the transitional authorities in order to ensure a cessation of hostilities and a return of refugees and displaced persons;
- Appeals to ECOWAS to help Mali restore its territorial integrity;
- Calls on the armed groups of the North of Mali to immediately cease all armed violence and abuse and to seek solutions to their concerns through republican mechanisms;
- Reminds the armed groups of the North of Mali that they have an obligation to protect civilian populations and to fully respect human rights, and calls on them to immediately cease all violence against women and children;

2. On the institutional management of the transition

- Recommends, in the light of the exceptional circumstances, and in order to ensure an efficient establishment of the transitional institutions in accordance with the Constitution of 25 February 1992 and the framework agreement of 6 April 2012 and the stability of institutions, that the issue of the Transitional President be settled in accordance with the provisions of the framework agreement;
- Taking note of the resignation of the Prime Minister, recommends that a Prime Minister be appointed in accordance with the provisions of the framework

agreement of 6 April 2012. The formal appointment decision will be taken by the interim President of the Republic;

- Recommends the strict application of the provisions of the framework agreement of 6 April 2012;
- Urges, for the establishment of the Government of national unity provided for in the framework agreement of 6 April 2012, the creation of ministerial departments responsible for humanitarian affairs and issues specific to the Sahel-Saharan region;
- Recommends that the length of the transition be determined by the consultative forum of national political stakeholders (Cadre de concertation des forces vives) contemplated in point 3, taking into account the restoration of territorial integrity and the technical evaluation of the electoral process;
- Stresses the need to create a secure and universally accepted electoral register, in order to guarantee the organization of free, transparent and democratic elections;
- Recommends that the main actors involved in the transition (the Transitional President, the Prime Minister, the members of the Government and the members of CNRDRE) not be candidates for the presidential election;
- Commends CNRDRE for its renewed commitment to support the institutional normalization process;
- Stresses the urgent need to strengthen the operational capacities of the army in order to ensure that it can fulfil its sovereign mission of defending the national territory and protecting persons and property;
- Welcomes the contribution of the Malian diaspora to the peace efforts in Mali;

3. On the monitoring and evaluation mechanism

- Recommends the establishment of a consultative forum of national political stakeholders, under the auspices of the Mediator, which will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the framework agreement of 6 April 2012 and the transition road map, as well as the regular functioning of the transitional institutions.

4. Acknowledgements

The Conference of National Political Stakeholders in Mali expresses its profound gratitude and highest appreciation to His Excellency Mr. Blaise Compaore, President of Burkina Faso and ECOWAS Mediator in the Malian crisis, for his responsiveness, hospitality and tireless efforts to help bring peace to Mali, and reiterates its support for him to pursue his efforts.

The Conference also extends its sincere thanks to the current Chair of ECOWAS, His Excellency Mr. Alassane Ouattara, and to all the Heads of State and Government of the Community for their ongoing efforts to promote peace in Mali.

Done at Ouagadougou, 15 April 2012

The Conference

United Nations S/2012/227

Security Council

Distr.: General
16 April 2012

Original: English

Identical letters dated 16 April 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a detailed list of 50 violations in contravention of the guidelines on the cessation of violence in all its forms, which were committed by armed groups in Syria on 12 and 13 April 2012 (see annex).

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter and its annex could be circulated, on an urgent basis, as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

12-29734 (E) 170412 170412

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 16 April 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

[Original: Arabic]

Thursday, 12 April 2012

1. At 0830 hours, more than 45 armed persons attempted to enter Syrian territory by crossing surreptitiously across the border with Turkey in the area of Khirbat al-Jawz. They were intercepted and forced to flee.

2. At 1400 hours, as he was driving a Kia 3600 truck belonging to Shayma' Transportation Company, an armed terrorist group intercepted Muhammad Mawsili bin Muhammad Sa'id at the Basida junction in Ma'arrah and stole the cargo and a sum of money.

3. Muhammad Yasir bin Ahmad al-Ibrahim, an officer in the Syrian Arab Army, alleged that, at 1500 hours, Ali bin Hassan al-Ali and Muhsin bin Muhammad al-Rahyah, residents of Karam al-Lawz quarter, burned down his house, which is located in Karam al-Zaytun quarter.

4. At 1600 hours, Yusuf bin Salih al-Hajj Abdullah and Samir bin Muhammad Ali Jabrah alleged to the director of the Idlib area that an armed terrorist group stole their vehicles: a Suzuki bearing number plate 479636 and a Suzuki bearing number plate 530054 (Idlib).

5. At 1700 hours, a group of persons attempted to enter surreptitiously into Syrian territory from Turkey some 1.5 km west of the Salamah Gate. They were intercepted and forced to flee.

6. At 1900 hours, four armed persons in a tourist vehicle travelling along the Salamiyah-Sabburah road, Hama governorate, fired on and killed Hassan Haraz al-Sheikh (born 1964), headmaster of Siba' village school, Salamiyah district), as he was driving his Kia automobile. The attackers then fled.

7. At 2030 hours, two armed persons on a motorcycle fired on four persons inside the offices of Radwan Estate Agency, Salahaddin quarter, Aleppo, killing Taha Muhammad Radwan (born 1957), Mustafa Muhammad Qablawi (born 1956) and Muhammad Jamil Madin (born 1977). The fourth person was injured by a bullet. The attackers fled.

8. At 2030 hours, in Hamidiyyah quarter, Dayr al-Zawr, unidentified armed persons fired on and killed Chief Warrant Officer Jum'a Alyu, the driver of the director of the General Intelligence branch office.

9. At 2150 hours, shots were fired intermittently at law enforcement forces in Rif Dimashq; a conscript was wounded.

10. At 2230 hours, four armed persons fired on Sergeant Khalid Dahir al-Asi of the Fifth Division, Inkhil, Dar'a, who took shelter in a home. The attackers followed him into the home, shot and killed him and then fled.

11. At 2330 hours, six armed persons fired on and killed Brigadier General Walid Juni, commander of the 90th Brigade, in front of his home in Jaramanah, Rif Dimashq governorate.

12. At 2350 hours, an armed group fired on law enforcement forces in Qarabis quarter, Homs, killing Sergeant Ahmad Shukri al-Ibrahim and wounding another person.

13. At 2355 hours, a checkpoint in Barzah operated by law enforcement forces came under intense fire from an armed group.

14. The bodies of two unidentified persons were discovered in an ancient cistern north of the village of Tal'adah, Harim district.

15. An armed terrorist groups hurled two explosive devices at the house of Asim Awad al-Jahmani, a candidate in the parliamentary elections from Nawa, Dar'a governorate. One of the devices exploded without causing any injuries, while the other was disarmed.

16. The Directorate of Police Housing, Harista, Rif Dimashq, came under intense fire from an armed group.

17. The fuel depot at Harista came under intense fire from an armed group.

18. An armed group fired on the security checkpoint at Jubar and attacked the command post of the southern region in Zablatani.

19. In the city of Tall, unidentified armed persons in a Hyundai Avanti bearing forged number plate 889949 (Damascus) fired on a tanker truck belonging to the Armaments Directorate. The attack did not result in any casualties. Those same persons also seized a government vehicle belonging to the Rukn al-Din Post and Telephone Office.

Friday, 13 April 2012

20. At 0240 hours, an armed group attacked the arsenal of the 34th Brigade Signal Corps in Dar'a, injuring a Staff Sergeant.

21. At 0300 hours, ten terrorists attempted to cross from Iraqi territory into Syrian territory in the district of Itz. They were intercepted and returned in the direction from which they had come.

22. At 0310 hours, an armed group opened fire on law enforcement forces in the quarter of Qarabis, in Homs, injuring a Staff Sergeant.

23. At 0315 hours, an armed group opened fire on law enforcement forces in Dayr Ba'alba, in Homs, injuring one individual.

24. At 0315 hours, an armed group opened fire on law enforcement forces in the Bayada quarter of Homs, injuring one individual.

25. At 0345 hours, armed men in a civilian car opened intense fire on the guard at the southern gate of the Infantry Academy in Aleppo, resulting in the martyrdom of the conscript Sa'd Mamduh Al-Sattuf.

26. At 0800 hours, an armed group comprising between six and eight members stopped civilian cars on the Damascus-Aleppo highway, intimidating and stealing from citizens.

27. At 0845 hours, ten armed men threw seven sticks of dynamite in the Tabiyat and the Saydawi Garden quarters of Ladhiqiya, injuring one law enforcement officer.

28. At 1000 hours, an armed terrorist group of some 20 individuals entered the 7 April Agricultural Centre in the village of Buwayl, district of Muhasan. They threatened the two guards and stole two Russian rifles and six 200-round magazines before fleeing the scene.

29. At 1000 hours, unknown individuals planted a 10-kilogramme explosive device in the car of Asim Awad al-Jahmani in the town of Nawa, Dar'a. The device was connected to the car battery and was defused by members of the military bomb squad without material or human damage.

30. At 1030 hours, seven armed men blocked the Ladhiqiya-Aleppo road and stole a refrigerated van.

31. At 1045 hours, an explosive device was detonated between the Sahn and Jubb roundabouts in the quarter of Qusur, Hama, while law enforcement patrols were passing. There were no injuries.

32. An explosive device was detonated at 1130 hours, targeting law enforcement forces in the region of Abu Kamal. Two people were injured.

33. At 1200 hours, an explosive device planted by a terrorist group exploded in the market of the city of Abu Kamal, injuring two people.

34. At 1300 hours, an armed terrorist group travelling in a van seized a government-owned Mitsubishi double-cabin pick-up van, registration number 894766, belonging to the Directorate-General of Development and Environmental Preservation at the Jazira station, Badiyat al-'Ishara, district of Mayadin.

35. At 1300 hours, some 70 individuals demonstrated in the locality of Sukkari — Tall al-Zarazir, Aleppo governorate, carrying sticks, knives and daggers, were warned by patrols that they should disperse. None of them complied, and two opened fire with pump-action rifles and threw explosive devices towards the patrols and passers-by. Three people were injured and taken to the Aleppo Military Hospital. The demonstrators were dispersed by the patrols and fled into the side-streets. Two of them were apprehended.

36. At 1300 hours, some individuals gathered in front of the Fatima al-Zahra mosque on Al Shahbani Street, in the Al-Bab quarter of Aleppo. They blocked the street with rocks and triangle signs and pelted patrols with stones and Molotov cocktails. Two people fired shots, one with a revolver and one with a Russian rifle, from within the market near the quarter. Nobody was harmed.

37. At 1300 hours, armed groups fired indiscriminately on the people of Salqin in Idlib governorate and attacked public and private property.

38. After worshippers had left the Hussain mosque on the road to the dam in Dar'a, people gathered at the entrance to the camp and threw stones and two Molotov cocktails at security and law enforcement forces, injuring five men from the State security forces in Dar'a, who were taken to the National Hospital for treatment.

39. At 1400 hours, an armed terrorist group murdered Major Musa Tamir Yusuf in the Safsafa quarter of Hama.

40. At 1700 hours, some 60 armed men attacked law enforcement forces at Khan Shaykhun in Idlib.

41. At 2030 hours, an armed terrorist group fired on and threw sticks of dynamite at joint patrols at the Mudallja roundabout in Dayr al-Zawr, injuring two, who were taken to the military hospital in the city.

42. At 2030 hours, unknown armed persons in the town of Sayyida Zainab in Rif Dimashq shot and killed Shaykh Muhammad Nasser al-Alawi, a Pakistani national who was studying in the hawza in that town.

43. At 2100 hours, as they were travelling between the towns of Musayfirah and Sahwat in a public vehicle driven by Warrant Officer Jihad Zainaddin, Rabi' Fayyad Ghabra and Nathim Azzam, air force intelligence officials from Dar'a, and Tariq Fawwaz Sariwi, a policeman from the Dar'a political security branch, were ambushed by an armed terrorist group. Both Warrant Officer Jihad and Nathim Azzam were killed, while Tariq, the policeman, was shot in the back and taken to hospital. Rabi' Fayyad Ghabra was abducted.

44. At 2200 hours, an armed terrorist group murdered Chief Warrant Officer Jama'a al-Aliwi in his home in Dayr al-Zawr.

45. An armed terrorist group fired two rocket-propelled grenades at a car belonging to law enforcement forces that was carrying an injured person, but did not hit it.

46. Armed terrorist groups threw sticks of dynamite at law enforcement patrols in Hama governorate, without doing any damage.

47. Armed men fired on and killed Major Musa Yusuf when he was returning by car to his home in Masafi, Hama governorate.

48. A terrorist group fired on but did not harm law enforcement force personnel in Kafr Shams, Dar'a governorate.

49. In Abu Kamal, an explosive device was detonated as a law enforcement patrol was passing, injuring a citizen who happened to be in the area.

50. Nine persons who had been injured by weapons fire at various places in Homs and the surrounding countryside were taken to the military hospital. Armed men were seen on bicycles and pick-up vehicles in the village of Jusiyah, and large numbers of armed men were seen laying mines and harrying security checkpoints in the Rustun area.

United Nations S/2012/228

Security Council

Distr.: General
17 April 2012

Original: English

Letter dated 16 April 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In my capacity as Chair of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (CPLP), I have the honour to transit herewith a copy of the Declaration of the eighth Special Meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries held in Lisbon on 14 April 2012 (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Ismael A. Gaspar **Martins**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

12-29858 (E) 180412

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 16 April 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

VIIIth Special Meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries

Lisbon, April 14th, 2012

Resolution on the Situation in Guinea-Bissau

The Council of Ministers of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP), having held its VIII Special Meeting in Lisbon on April 14th, 2012, in order to analyze the situation in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau following the military coup of April 12th, 2012;

Recalling that the pursuit of peace, democracy, rule of law, human rights and social justice are the founding principles of the CPLP;

Having learned with dismay of the military coup perpetrated in Guinea-Bissau in flagrant violation of those fundamental principles;

Taking into account the aggravating fact that the military coup took place on the eve of the electoral campaign for the 2nd round of the elections that would decide the President of the Republic, and during an electoral process that was deemed transparent by the national and international communities;

Having heard the detailed and informed briefing by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Communities of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau on the situation in the country;

DECIDES:

1. To vehemently condemn all actions of subversion in Guinea-Bissau, demand the immediate restoration of the constitutional order, democratic legality and the conclusion of the electoral process;

2. To urge all those involved to immediately stop the violent and illegal acts that are the subject of condemnation by the entire international community;

3. To demand strict observance and preservation of the physical integrity of all public office holders and other citizens who are in custody of the military rebels, as well as their immediate and unconditional release, stressing that any act of violence will be considered unacceptable and will result in serious consequences for the perpetrators, and those involved will be made accountable according to international criminal law;

4. To affirm before the Bissau Guinean people and the international community that the only authority recognized by the CPLP in Guinea-Bissau is that which results from the exercise of the popular vote, institutional legality and the imperatives dictated by the Constitution, and reject any acts by entities that may be announced following the military coup;

5. To support the important role played by MISSANG under the agreement, in favour of stabilization, peace, and reform of the defense and security sectors in Guinea-Bissau, and that has been recognized by the civil society, the legitimate Bissau Guinean authorities, and the international community;

6. To maintain a close liaison with the States of the West African Sub-Region and their regional and international partners, including the United Nations, the African Union, ECOWAS and the European Union with a view to establishing an effective partnership that can contribute to peacemaking and the long-term stabilization of Guinea-Bissau;

7. To take the initiative to establish an intervention force in Guinea-Bissau in the framework of the United Nations and in conjunction with ECOWAS, the African Union and the European Union, taking into account the experience of MISSANG on the ground, and a mandate defined by the Security Council of the United Nations aiming to:

   a. Defend peace and security;

   b. Guarantee constitutional order;

   c. Protect the institutions, the legitimate authorities and populations;

   d. Conclude the electoral process;

   e. Implement the reform of the defense and security sectors;

8. To warn all those involved in the alteration of the constitutional order in Guinea-Bissau, both civilians and the military, that continuing their illegal conduct will lead the CPLP Member States to propose targeted sanctions by the relevant international and regional organizations, including:

   a. Travel bans;

   b. Freezing of assets;

   c. Criminal liability;

9. To reaffirm the urgent need for completing the reform of the defense and security sectors in Guinea-Bissau as a precondition for the establishment of lasting peace and stability in the Country;

10. To reiterate that only the full respect for the constitutional order, the rule of law, the democratically constituted authorities and the current electoral process will ensure that the Bissau Guinean people — the main victims of this situation — reach peace and development;

11. To approve an "immediate action plan" to put into practice the decisions set out in this resolution.

Lisbon, 14 April 2012

United Nations S/2012/229

Security Council

Distr.: General
18 April 2012

Original: English

Identical letters dated 16 April 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Upon instruction from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith a detailed list of violations in contravention of the guidelines on the cessation of violence in all its forms, which were committed by armed groups in Syria on 15 April 2012 (see annex).

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter and its annex could be circulated, on an urgent basis, as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

12-29977 (E) 190412 190412

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 16 April 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

[Origir Arabic]

Sunday, 15 April 2012

Damascus governorate

1. In Yarmuk quarter, a bomb exploded in a car belonging to the Palestinian general command, injuring the driver.

2. A car belonging to the Ministry of Irrigation was stolen in Duma.

3. A civilian was injured as a result of heavy gunfire at Safa Hospital on the Zabdin road.

4. There was heavy gunfire in the area behind Khayr Market, near Tawbah Mosque.

5. An armed group attempted to cut off the Damascus-Dar'a highway at a point opposite the Salam Specialist Hospital.

6. An explosive device planted by an armed terrorist group exploded under a car in Tadamun quarter, Damascus, wounding the driver, Jihad Ka'uj, whose leg was subsequently amputated.

7. An armed terrorist group abducted the youth Mustafa Abdulhamid al-Azraq. They demanded a ransom of 400,000 Syrian pounds and that his father resign from the law enforcement forces.

Rif Dimashq governorate

8. At 0230 hours, at the Ma'lula junction on the Damascus-Homs road, an armed group abducted Imad Ibrahim and stole a pickup truck belonging to Hansel Ice Cream Company. They demanded a ransom of 400,000 Syrian pounds.

9. At 1445 hours, four armed persons in a Suzuki vehicle fired on a patrol in Duma, Rif Dimashq, that was counting the number of persons arriving from other governorates. Police officer Ahmad al-Muhammad was wounded in the abdomen by a bullet and taken to the police hospital.

10. A black Kia four-wheel drive vehicle belonging to Air Commodore Isam Taja was stolen as it was being driven by his driver. A military pistol and a two-way radio were inside the vehicle. A Volvo vehicle, licence plate No. 931704, belonging to the Water Authority in Duma was stolen from inside the Authority's facilities.

11. Muhammad Ali Amir (age 36) was abducted in Mulayhah.

12. In Sabburah, three abductees, Bassam Muhayris (a driver), Firas Ajalani and Yusuf Muhammad Khaldun Balu, were left at a farm in Wadi Barada after their abductors had been paid a ransom of 20 million Syrian pounds.

13. In Babila, four unidentified persons carrying sharp instruments stole the car of Isma'il al-Zaghlul.

14. In Duma, it was determined that the two dead bodies that had been discovered yesterday were those of Mansur Hamad al-Ali and Adil Abu Hamdan.

Aleppo governorate

15. At 2230 hours, four armed persons armed with a Russian rifle and a pump-action gun fired on the office of Ahmad Lababidi, located in Ansari district, Jisr al-Sindiyanah, and on his car. Five persons were injured in the attack and taken to Aleppo Hospital.

16. A noise bomb exploded opposite the police station in the Bab area.

17. An armed group fired abducted retired Chief Warrant Officer Basim Uthman, a resident of the Sam'an area. He was taken to unknown location in the vicinity of Dhahabiya village.

Ladhiqiyah governorate

18. A hideout in an industrial area of Ladhiqiyah city was raided and several armed persons apprehended. In addition, the following weapons were found: 56 Russian rifles, 18 tear-gas-grenade launchers, 1 LAW rocket, 31 rocket-propelled grenades, 19 launchers, 35 shells, 1,075 rifle bullets, 2,000 machine-gun bullets and 430 various other bullets.

Idlib governorate

19. At 0800 hours on 14 April 2012, on the Aleppo-Damascus road, an armed terrorist group abducted police officer Khalid Ma'rati bin Muhammad (mother's name Khalidiyah; born 1974 in Khan Shaykhun) and took him to unknown location. They beat him all over his body and tortured him before releasing him at night for a ransom of 100,000 Syrian pounds.

20. At 1300 hours, Hassan bin Muhammad Musa (mother's name Maryam; born 1970 in Aleppo) alleged to an official of Saraqib district that, at 1000 hours on 12 April 2012, on the Aleppo-Damascus road, an armed terrorist group stole his personal vehicle, a Hyundai bearing licence plate No. 469515.

21. At 1300 hours, Muhammad bin Atallah Mahmud (mother's name Hasibah; born 1965 in Manin), a driver for the General Bakeries Company, Damascus, alleged to an official of Ma'arrah district that, at 1400 hours on 14 April 2012, on the Aleppo-Damascus road, four person armed with military rifles stole a government-owned Sham vehicle, licence plate No. 662453 (Damascus).

22. At 1800 hours, Samir Uthman bin Hassan (mother's name Marish; born 1968 in Khirbat Sala), alleged to an official of Jisr al-Shughur district that, 14 April 2012, on the Jisr al-Shughur road, five persons armed with military rifles in a white, unnumbered Saba vehicle stole his Kia pickup truck, licence plate No. 532530 (Idlib).

23. Weapons were fired along the western coastal road of Idlib.

24. Several armed persons armed with machine-guns and rocket-propelled grenades attacked security positions in Harim city, killing one security officer and wounding nine others. Several of the armed persons were killed in the attack.

25. Weapons were fired at the entrance of Saraqib city.

26. An armed terrorist group drove a vehicle packed with explosives towards the State security station in Harim. They clashed with army personnel and left the vehicle in the street, near the post office. The vehicle exploded a few moments later, causing material damage.

27. An armed group attacked the village of Shalakh, burning some homes and attacking property. Two persons were killed in the attack and several others were injured.

28. Armed men blocked the road leading to Dana, Harim and Jabal al-Zawiyah, governorate of Idlib.

29. The officer Yusuf Dawud Qawarid was killed and three others were injured when an armed terrorist group opened fire on law enforcement forced in Harim, governorate of Idlib.

30. A terrorist group used a car bomb to target law enforcement forces in Ariha, governorate of Idlib, causing material damage.

Hama governorate

31. At 0700 hours, an official of the locality of Shatha alleged that an armed terrorist group had opened fire on a Great Wall pickup truck, licence plate No. 63897 (Hama) driven by Riyad Nawris Hassan (mother's name Sawsan; born 1985) and carrying one passenger, Malik Mahmud Sulaytin (mother's name Nadhira; born 1979), both from Shatha village, near the town of Na'ur. The former was injured, the latter killed.

32. At 1415 hours, a terrorist group comprising three individuals armed with automatic rifles travelling in a yellow Saba public tourist vehicle, licence plate number and ownership unknown, kidnapped Chief Warrant Officer Ali al-Turk of the Military Intelligence Branch of Hama, while the latter was travelling through the Al-Mukhayyam quarter of Hama on official business.

33. At 2000 hours, shots were fired at the security checkpoints of Arba'in roundabout, Bahra roundabout, Sibahi roundabout, Nasih Alwani school and Na'isah school.

34. At 2200 hours, an armed terrorist group launched a rocket-propelled grenade at the Sina'a checkpoint. There were no injuries.

35. A device planted by an armed terrorist group exploded in the Ta'awuniyah quarter of Hama, causing only material damage.

36. A terrorist group kidnapped the citizen Akram Sabri Isa near the village of Ghuzaylah, Salamiyah.

37. In Hama, an armed terrorist group kidnapped Usama Nawaf Qaddur (born 1984, from Hama), killing him and discarding his body in an abandoned building in Rastan.

38. In the Al-A'idin camp in Hama, the authorities found the body of Abir Hassan Ibrahim, who had been shot in the head. She had been kidnapped from her home in the Qusur quarter by an armed terrorist group.

Homs governorate

39. At 1000 hours, police officer Isma'il al-Abdullah Shar'ut was taken to the Al-Basil Hospital in Hasakah after being shot in the village of Al-Zira'a, district of Qusayr, by an armed terrorist group attempting to kidnap him.

40. At 1000 hours, Sana Ahmad Maghmumah (mother's name Adawiyah; born 1966 in Khalidiyah) was taken to the Al-Birr Hospital with shrapnel wounds inflicted by armed men in the Karm Shamsham quarter.

41. At 0100 hours, a number of armed men opened fire on law enforcement forces, injuring three conscripts.

42. At 0200 hours, armed men opened fire on law enforcement forces in Bab al-Durayb, injuring a conscript.

43. At 0200 hours, a number of armed men opened fire on law enforcement forces in Bab Hud, injuring two conscripts.

44. At 1000 hours, a State Security Branch patrol brought 19 bodies to the morgue of the military hospital. The bodies had been placed in a Suzuki van near the Al-Muhandisin roundabout. The Civil Defence Corps brought an unidentified body from the Al-Nazihin quarter and two charred corpses from the Dayr Ba'albah quarter. All of the bodies had burn wounds.

45. At 1000 hours, Muhammad Khalid al-Kurdi (mother's name: Alya; born in 1975) was taken to Bisan Hospital, where he died. A further seven individuals were injured by shrapnel in the village of Kafr Aya. Another individual was shot in the foot by unidentified armed men.

46. At 1000 hours, Abdulmu'in bin Hussain al-Sallumi (mother's name Fatimah; born 1963 in Dibah), an employee at the Hasya steelyard, alleged that three unidentified armed men in a Toyota pickup truck, licence plate number u[illegible]own, stole his Kia Cerato car, licence plate No. 419943 (Homs), which contained ten files of receipts concerning the steelyard. 30,000 Syrian pounds in cash and his identity card, driver's licence, car registration papers and mobile phone. They fired two shots from an army revolver in the steelyard, hitting his right foot. They also took another car, licence plate No. 496461 (Hama) belonging to the employee Walid bin Mamduh Zakariya (mother's name Badriya; born 1965 in Naqirah), who was on site at the time.

47. At 1100 hours, Ahmad bin Amin Sulayman (born 1948 in Zuhuriya, Homs) alleged that unidentified men stole his private Jili tourist vehicle, licence plate No. 419213 (Homs) in front of his house in the village of Zuhuriya on 13 April 2012.

48. At 1200 hours, Ahmad Ghazwan Nashnashi (mother's name Iman; born 1944 in Bab Hud) was taken to the Al-Birr Hospital, where he died, after being shot below the armpit by unidentified armed men in the quarter of Bab Durayb.

49. At 1330 hours, a mortar shell landed in the Karm al-Zaytun quarter. It was fired from the Warsha quarter by unidentified armed men and hit the home of the retired colonel Nawris Yusuf Tamir (Mother's name Bad'a; born 1951). Its explosion caused material damage to the home, but nobody was injured.

50. At 1430 hours, four mortar shells hit the quarter of Zahra. They were fired from the Warsha quarter by unidentified armed men. There were no injuries.

51. At 1400 hours, Hussain bin Khudr al-Tilawi (mother's name Birriyah; born 1971 in Bab Tadmur, Homs) was taken to the public hospital, where he died. Fourteen others were taken there with shrapnel injuries caused by a number of exploding shells in the Zahra—Qatana Street area. The shells were fired by armed terrorist groups.

52. At 1520 hours, a terrorist group attempted to infiltrate Syrian territory from Lebanese territory and was apprehended.

53. At 1600 hours, Thuraya, the daughter of Intisar and Muhammad Khashun, who was born in Karm al-Lawz in 1985, was taken to the Nahdah Hospital after being hit in the stomach by gunfire from an armed terrorist group in the Karm al-Zaytun quarter.

54. At 1600 hours, a number of armed persons fired from Lebanese territory on law enforcement forces in Ammuriyah, wounding one conscript.

55. At 1630 hours, six persons were taken to the Ahli Hospital after being injured by two mortar rounds that were fired from the Warsha quarter by unknown armed persons into the Madabi' neighbourhood of the Armenian quarter.

56. At 1800 hours, armed terrorist groups fired a rocket-propelled grenade that fell on part of the Central Homs Prison. It hit a wall on the roof of the new prison building, destroying part of the wall and breaking glass in one of the guard rooms. No one was injured.

57. At 1900 hours, Adham Abdulraf'a Sanufi (mother's name Najiyah; born in 1940, Bab al-Durayb) was taken to the Al-Birr Hospital after being hit in the chest by gunfire from unknown armed persons in the Qusur quarter. He died as a result of his injuries.

58. At 2000 hours, Ali Arif Hassun (mother's name Badiyah; born in 1966, Muhajirin quarter) was taken to the Ahli Hospital after being hit in the head in the Armenian quarter by gunfire from an armed terrorist group. He died as a result of his injuries.

59. Army roadblocks were fired on; armed men were widely dispersed; and barricades erected in Khalidiyah, Bayyadah, Qusur, Qarabis, Jurat al-Shiyah, Quwatli Street, Abul-Awf Street, the Arba'in quarter, Bab al-Suq, Hamidiyah, Wadi al-Sayyih, Dublan, the Hama Road, Talbisah, Rustun, Qusayr, Tall Kalakh, Husn, Bab Tadmur, the Warsha quarter, Matahin, Madabi' and the air force intelligence branch.

60. Armed men fanned out around Rastan, Qusayr, Husn and the surrounding countryside and gained complete control of those areas.

61. There was gunfire in the town of Husn and a number of projectiles fell on Ayn al-Jawzah.

62. One element was hit by sniper fire at the Hubus checkpoint on Hamidiyah Street.

63. A number of projectiles fell on the Zahra quarter. Initial reports indicate that eight civilians, including children, were hit.

64. Two military casualties were taken to the military hospital: conscript Corporal Bashar Ibrahim Hassan and conscript Ahmad Assaf, who were killed in the

Bayyadah quarter, together with a civilian victim, Fahd Yunis Ismail, who was killed by gunfire from an unknown person in the Qarabis quarter. A total of 33 members of the army, security and police forces were injured in various parts of the city by gunfire and shrapnel.

Dayr al-Zawr governorate

65. At 0100 hours, seven armed men fired on the border guard in the Abu Kamal area.

66. At 0100 hours, armed men who were transporting arms from Dayr al-Zawr governorate to armed men in Nasib were arrested and 10 Saudi-manufactured Tabuk rifles and 10 ammunition magazines were seized.

67. At 1600 hours, a number of armed smugglers fired on the border guard in the Abu Kamal area.

68. Armed men in the city of Dayr al-Zawr attacked a security patrol, using an explosive device that injured three men.

Dar'a governorate

69. At 0130 hours, armed men fired on the artillery brigade. No response was made to that fire.

70. At 0200 hours, an armed terrorist group attacked the police station in the town of Jasim, detonating two explosive devices and firing on the guard.

71. At 0300 hours, 10 armed men stormed the agricultural development centre in the town of Muzayrib. They smashed vehicle windows and destroyed the centre.

72. At 0300 hours, five armed men fired on law enforcement forces who were in position at point 6 on the oil pipeline.

73. At 0900 hours, the body of an unidentified man in his thirties was found on the Damascus-Dar'a highway, close to the Ghariyat al-Gharbiyah turnoff. He had been shot once in the left eye and twice in the left shoulder. His hands were tied together with plastic cuffs and he was gagged with plastic adhesive tape. The body was taken to the National Hospital in Dar'a, where it was identified as that of Chief Warrant Officer Adnan al-Nabulsi, who had been abducted by an armed terrorist group from his home in the village of Nu'aymah at 2030 hours on 14 April 2012.

74. At 1100 hours, an armed terrorist group stormed the premises of the charitable association in the town of Sayda and fired on Ismail Talal al-Homsi, the guard, who died as a result of his numerous injuries.

75. At 1300 hours, 19 anti-tank mines and 34 detonators were found in the town of Kafr Nasij. They had been removed from a minefield by terrorists who intended to steal them.

76. At 1700 hours, an armed terrorist group in the town of Masmiyah burned down the house of the policeman, Fariz Amin Rumiyah.

77. At 1900 hours, 10 armed men ambushed law enforcement forces on the road between Sahwat and Ma'arriyah, firing on them and killing Chief Warrant Officer Jihad Farid Zaynaddin and Staff Sergeant Nathim Zayd Azzam and injuring two other men.

78. At 2130 hours, on the Ibta'-Shaykh Miskin road, an armed terrorist group stole a Peugeot car, licence plate No. 629130, belonging to Samira Isa Makhluf.

79. At 2330 hours, an armed group opened fired in the town of Tafas.

80. Armed men fired on a law enforcement forces barricade in Sanamayn. There were no injuries.